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Study material for the one week De To Doi Vien (Cell Chief) class.

General Principals of the Workers Party of Vietnam

Theory

Lesson I

Plans of the Workers Party of Vietnam.

The Workers Party of Vietnam is firmly resolved to:

- (1) Continue the task of emancipation for the people.
- (2) Expand the degree of democracy established by it with a view towards making the whole of Vietnam an independent, democratic, rich and powerful country.
- (3) Progressively lead towards Communism.

To accomplish this task after the resistance period, a common agreement has been reached on the three following points:

Definitions:

- (1) Democracy by the people and for the people. This is a common democratic regime for all classes of citizens who love their country and the resisters who will not tolerate colonial invaders nor dissident Vietnamese who would put their country into the hands of foreigners.

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- (2) Wealth and power. The country must be rich and powerful.
- (3) Movement toward Communism. This is a movement so designed that there would no longer be a regime of oppression and exploitation weighing on the working class, the agriculture class and all the other workers and that each would freely enjoy the fruits of his labor in accordance with his abilities.

1. Plan for Supporting the Resistance Until Complete Victory is Won

The Workers Party of Vietnam outlines achieving victory under the following points:

- (1) All the Vietnamese people should fight energetically to destroy the French colonialists invading the country, prevent American intervention and punish the Vietnamese who have joined the opposition. This is the only way to win complete independence for the country as a unit.
- (2) In view of the fact that the struggle against the French colonialists and their partisans is a desperate fight led by all the people, it is essential that the struggle be supported by the entire population in every respect, and for a long duration to win the victory, which can be obtained only at this price.
- (3) The principal duty of the population at present is to be ready for a strong general offensive.

In order for this general offensive to be fully effective, it is extremely necessary to require and mobilize the human force, the material force and the economic force and place them at the service of the resistance in view of fulfilling the mottoes: "Everyone for the Front"; "Everyone for Victory", etc.

Definitions:

- (1) Struggle supported by all the people, means a struggle for the people's independence, led and supported by all the people in attacking the strongholds of the invaders and the traitors who would give away their country.
- (2) In the people's resistance, no discrimination is made against class, age or sex. This means it is the duty of each Vietnamese citizen, regardless of age or sex, to participate in resistance activities in accordance with his ability.
- (3) The objective of the resistance is to attack the enemy in all fields, military, economic and political.
- (4) Long range resistance, as the name suggests, means continuing the struggle for as long as it may last. That is what the resisters must do because from the beginning of the struggle, the enemy has been in full force and stronger than the resisters. They must resort to guerrilla warfare in order to exhaust the enemy forces while at the same time endeavoring to increase their own forces, so that they will be prepared for the general offensive, which at the desired moment, will aid them in winning final victory.

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Study material for the
one week Do To Doi Vien
(Cell Chief) class

Plans of the Workers Party of Vietnam

Lesson II

II. Plan for Preserving the Power of the People

Our power is that of the democratic people, of all the citizens, whether they be workers, farmers, lower middle class people, capitalists or landowners, if in the least they love their country by progressing along this line. However, this power cannot be held by any privileged class.

The power must be held by the unified popular front and be sustained by the common unity of the workers, the farmers and the laborers in general, whose unity serves as the basic element for the Front, under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

It is due to the fact that the power is in the hands of the people that the Soviet regions, China and other democratic countries have come to the aid of the Front.

In order to maintain the power of the people, it is necessary:

- (1) To maintain ever increasing close relations between the government and the people.
- (2) To increase the number of representatives of the worker and farmer class for the reason that they themselves constitute the basic elements of democracy.
- (3) To place power in the hands of capable citizens so that the government will be made more stable.
- (4) To maintain relations with the Soviet Union, China and the other democratic countries so as to receive aid and assistance and cooperate with them in the common struggle against invading imperialism.

Definitions:

- (1) To preserve is to keep in good shape, to strengthen.
- (2) Power is the right and the ability to govern in a country. Democratic power is that which is created by the people for themselves.
- (3) The common unity of the workers, farmers and laborers in general, must be considered as the basis of democratic power, because they form the majority of the mass of the people (60 percent).
- (4) Maintain good relations, means to be friendly with

Review question:

To whom does the democratic power belong? Of what does it consist? Who constitutes the basic elements of democratic power? Who controls this power? What must be done to maintain this power?

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Lesson III

III. Supporting the Unified Popular Front

The Unified Popular Front includes all political parties, all organizations formed by the people and by all those who love their country with no discrimination against class, country of origin, age or sex.

In order to aid the Front in resisting and to hasten the general offensive for victory, all Front organizations in temporarily enemy occupied zones, in religious districts and in minorities zones must be developed and strengthened. They must obey all Front directives, etc.

Definitions:

- (1) All Political Parties, worthy of the name, include those which engage in political activities, such as the Democratic Party, the Socialist Party of Vietnam, etc.
- (2) Organizations formed by the people are such as: the Youth, the Women's Association, Farmers to the Aid of the Nation, the Workers' Group, etc.
- (3) With no discrimination against country of origin means making no distinction between natives of different regions, such as the Thai, Nung, Cham, etc.
- (4) Develop, means to expand and strengthen the means of resistance.

IV. Creation and Development of the People's Army

The Vietnam Army is that formed by the mass of the people, that is to say, that which is organized by the citizens, who support and who serve in it to fight for the common cause.

The role of the Army is to fight and at the same time take a hand in politics so as to assure perfect agreement between the government and the governed and break all relations with the enemy.

Toward this end it is the duty of the people to:

- (1) Contribute towards the development of regional units and the Corps of Free Riflemen (Corps des Francs-Tireurs) and to select deserters from the enemy capable of strengthening the ranks of our regular army.
- (2) Seize more arms, munitions and supplies from the enemy to strengthen our own troops.

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Definitions:

- (1) Regional units are those organized, armed and maintained by the people themselves in the various regions of the country. Their role is to maintain security in their regions, resist all enemy invasions and supply command units, etc.
- (2) Supply means to render a region as a useful force.
- (3) The regular army is that one organized, equipped and supported by the national government.
- (4) Equip means to supply all arms and materials needed for combat.

Review Questions:

What does the unified popular front include? What must be done to assure a prompt victory for the unified popular front? What is the people's army? What is its role? What must be done to create and develop the people's army?

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